

## INJUNCTION JAILS 56 GARMENT WORKERS

### British Miners' Strike Blow at England's Trade

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 13.—The effectiveness of the British miners' strike is causing consternation in governmental circles and a move by the government to cut off strike relief sent by the workers of the Soviet Union. The board of trade figures for May show that, as compared to April, May imports fell off \$115,000,000 and exports fell off \$30,000,000. Export of coal during May was only 263,000 tons, compared to 2,000,000 in May last year. Cotton yarn export fell \$25,000,000 during May; machinery export \$5,000,000; iron and steel and woolen yarn \$5,000,000 each.

Practically the whole of industry is collapsing from the fuel famine, and it can no longer be concealed that paralysis is spreading thru the cotton trades, steel, metal working, shipbuilding, machinery, shoemaking, rubber, potteries and other industries. The whole situation, says Baldwin, will be discussed Tuesday in parliament.

#### Krasin Protests False Charge.

Ambassador Leonid Krasin of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in a note addressed to the British foreign office, has protested against the British government's charges that the Soviet government had itself sent the considerable sums of relief to feed the striking British workers, their wives and children. This money, it is declared, was raised by the Russian workers themselves in collections and donations through their unions.

It is asked why this charge of governmental aid should not also be addressed to other countries whose workers have also contributed to the relief of the British strikers, and the inference left is that because the Russian workers' contributions were so great, reaching already close to \$1,500,000, while those from workers in capitalist countries are much smaller, the British government seeks an excuse to stop this only effective relief in order to break the strike.

**Threatens Trade Retaliation.**  
The note of the British government to the Soviet Union was sent Saturday, protesting against the money sent to England for strike relief, charging that this is an infringement on the conditions regarding propaganda attached to the Soviet-British trade agreement of 1921.

This strange definition of "propaganda" is being used by the Tory government leaders in order to break with the Soviet Union, who have likewise announced that the government will soon publish a "white book" containing what is claimed to be "startling disclosures" regarding the permeation of the British labor movement by the British Communists.

This also is to be used against the Soviet government, and observers expect the book to contain another sheaf

of fake "Zinoviev letters" and like inventions of the forgerly department of the British government.

#### More Forgeries Coming.

It is to be remembered that last year when the labor government was voted out by an eleventh-hour election trick of publishing a letter supposed to have been written by Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, later investigation proved that not only was the letter a forgery, but that the British government had previously printed forged copies of the Moscow newspaper "Izvestia," with the whole paper made in imitation complete as to type, style and appearance, using these forgeries of the British themselves to excite war and intervention against the Soviet Union.

It is understood that a second note will be sent protesting definitely against relief sent to the British miners, since the note of Saturday refers to relief in general sent to all workers called out in the general strike.

#### Kings of Capital Versus United Front.

The British capitalists are distinctly worried by dispatches from the continent saying that Moscow papers published articles urging the British workers to prepare another general strike, organize defense bodies of workers and committees of action with power to fight through to a finish. New leadership among the masses should be chosen by union elections.

The Moscow papers point out that British imperialism has a dark and doubtful future, as its power is swiftly ebbing away, while the United States and the Soviet Union; "the first representing the kings of capitalism, and the second organizing a united front of the world proletariat."

### BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS RALLY TO MINERS; COOK IS IDOL OF THE WORKERS; LEARN STRIKE LESSONS

By EARL BROWDER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 31.—(By Mail)—Tonight at midnight the ultimatum of Premier Baldwin to the miners expires, and the next move in the great dispute will be up to the government. The miners are standing pat and preparing for a three-month struggle. The industries of Great Britain are slowly but surely closing down. The Daily Telegraph today declared that its investigations showed that the leading industries have fuel enough to run 50% of capacity for three weeks more, with transport, light and power in a position to run on a 50% schedule for three months. Tonight's papers carry rumors of a move towards settlement, but nothing definite has materialized.

#### 10,000 Cheer Cook.

Saturday night (May 29) a great demonstration was held in Albert Hall in support of the miners and the class war prisoners aid. William Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation declared that he and the president, Herbert Smith, would never sign an agreement which did not meet the demand of the miners—"not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day."

A collection of more than \$5,000 was taken, plus a quantity of jewelry, three-fourths of which goes to the miners relief fund, and one-quarter to the class war prisoners aid. William Paul, editor of the Sunday Worker, was one of the principal speakers, and was given an enthusiastic hearing. Other speakers included Ellen Wilkinson, member of parliament; Cynthia Moseley, recent aristocratic adherent to the labor party; Dr. Marion Phillips, of the Women's Relief Committee for the miners; and George Lansbury, the miners' leader.

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### GERMAN WORKERS DEMAND VAST ESTATES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY BE CONFISCATED



Thousands of workers all over Germany are demanding in mass protest demonstrations that the vast estates of the royal family be confiscated and the proceeds used to aid the great number of unemployed, victims of the imperialist war and poor peasants. This photograph shows a demonstration of workers in Berlin in which many have donned military uniforms to show their determination that they are ready to fight to dispossess the royal family of their vast estates. The dispossession referendum will take place June 20.

### REVEALS TENS OF THOUSANDS BOUGHT VOTES

#### Illinois Next State to Face Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A tale of political corruption in the recent Pennsylvania senatorial campaign was unfolded to the senate's "slush fund" committee today by followers of Governor Gifford Pinchot, who was snowed under in the three-cornered race.

The forces of Representative William S. Vare and Senator George Wharton Pepper were charged with literally buying tens of thousands of votes through the employment of workers. Conditions in Philadelphia, where the people were satisfied to "stew in the juices of political corruption," were rivaled by those in Pittsburgh, where paymasters for Vare and Pepper paid off workers for a week after the election and where the votes in whole wards can be purchased.

This was the picture drawn for the committee by T. Henry Walnut, Pinchot leader in Philadelphia, and by Frederick K. Beutel, the governor's leader in Pittsburgh.

#### Millionaires' Committee.

A carefully selected committee of millionaires raised the campaign fund of Senator George Wharton Pepper, Mellon-Coolidge candidate, in Pennsylvania's recent senatorial primary. Robert Glendinning, state chairman of the Pepper finance committee, told the senate "slush fund" committee today.

The finance committee, Glendinning said, was composed only of men who "could give \$1,000" without missing it. The committee, under this arrangement, was composed of "thirty or forty" of the richest men in Pennsylvania.

"Everybody I thought was good for a \$1,000 I put on the committee," Glendinning, a Philadelphia banker, said.

"How many did you get?" asked (Continued on page 2)

### CZECHO-SLOVAK FASCISTI RUB SALT AND PEPPER INTO WOUNDS OF WORKERS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 13.—Salt and pepper are rubbed into the wounds of their enemies by the Czechoslovakian fascists. The fascists arm themselves with rubber whips which they attack workers who dare oppose the aims of the fascists. After they have made a number of open wounds on the body of the worker, they then rub salt and pepper into the wounds.

### INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID APPEALS TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TO AID THE BRITISH MINERS' STRUGGLE

The International Workers' Aid has appealed to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the executive council of that organization to launch a campaign among all its affiliated organizations for relief of the striking miners of England.

Already the United Mine Workers of America has taken up the question of relief and appealed to its various subordinate unions to send relief to the British miners thru its own organizational channels.

The International Workers' Aid, that has until the past few days borne the sole burden of relief work in the United States, sent the following telegram to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington:

"Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, William Green, President, Washington, D. C.

"International Workers' Aid, thru its international organization and Secretary Cook of the British Miners' Union, has received an urgent request to initiate a campaign in the United States for relief funds for the British miners. The International Workers' Aid has complied immediately and will do all in its power to support the splendid struggle of the million striking miners thru rushing relief funds to them. It has already forwarded the first thousand dollars. We urge that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor come to the aid of the miners by issuing a call to all local unions, central bodies and internationals to make contributions, sending them, if desired, thru the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. We will be glad to co-operate in such a campaign. Realizing that the organized labor movement of this country can be put solidly behind the fight of the British miners thru your action, we urge you to help them win under their slogan 'not a penny off, not a minute on.'

"International Workers' Aid, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, chairman, Fred G. Biedenkapp, secretary."

### 60,000 CHICAGO WORKERS ORGANIZE TO FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI

Sixty-four delegates representing 42 organizations and well over 60,000 Chicago workers participated in the Sacco-Vanzetti conference, called by the International Labor Defense.

The Machinists' District Council, the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly and the Industrial Workers of the World, were among those represented at the conference.

#### Flight Frame-Up.

Fred G. Biedenkapp, formerly connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, gave a graphic account of the outrageous manipulations of the prosecution at the trial of these two innocent victims of frame-up. He ended with an appeal not only for the freedom of Sacco-Vanzetti but for all labor to rally against the menace of all such cases of miscarriage of justice.

#### Establish Conference.

A Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference was established with an executive committee of 17 members with the provision that it will be possible to further add to the committee. Brother J. J. Uhlmann of the Machinists' Union was elected permanent chairman of the conference. Brother A. Wechsler was elected secretary. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Machinists' Union, International Labor Defense, Woodturners' Union, the Painters' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are (Continued on page 2)

### SWISS WORKERS FORCIBLY EJECT FASCIST GANGS

#### Blackshirts Fail to Break Up Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, June 13.—Clashes between fascist and workers at anniversary protest meetings against the assassins of Giacomo Matteotti were quite frequent in France and Switzerland.

In Geneva Italian fascists entered the halls where the workers were holding memorial meetings and tried to turn them into fascist demonstrations.

The workers refused to allow the fascists to turn the meetings into emulations of Mussolini. They drove the fascists from the halls with chairs and other instruments.

### Chicago Strike Pickets Begin 10 to 60-Day Terms

Fifty-six members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union started today to serve sentences of from 10 to 60 days in the Cook county jail imposed on them by the labor-hating "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan for alleged violations of his injunction during the 1924 strike in the Market street district.

Most of those sent to jail are women some of whom have babes of five to seven months old, husbands that are ill and need their care and others that are the sole support of their families and aged parents. Before ordering them to jail, Judge Sullivan, judicial agent of the open-shop interests of Chicago, declared that he would grant clemency to those whose "cases warranted it."

The union attorney brought up a number of cases where women were the sole supporters of families with two or three children or had sick husbands or babes to take care of. The judge declared that these cases did not "warrant clemency."

#### 400 Accompany Defendants.

The garment strike pickets gathered in the union headquarters. From there they went to the city hall holding an informal parade from union headquarters to the city hall.

From the city hall they then went to the Cook county jail. 400 members of the union accompanied the women and men who fought for better conditions. Bouquets of red carnations were handed those sentenced to prison by members of the union.

#### All But Two Are Women.

Among those that have started to serve their jail terms are Mrs. May

Bonczynski, ten days, who has a husband and three children dependent on her; Mrs. Florence Corn, thirty days; Miss Marion Brostlick, 15 days; Miss Anna Berenbaum, 10 days and \$250 fine; Miss Caroline Wigowski, ten days; Miss Frieda Reiter, thirty days and \$200 fine; Miss Evelyn Dornfeld, whose parents are dependent on her, ten days and \$350 fine; Mrs. Rose Goodman, who must support three children, ten days and \$125 fine; Miss Besse Getman, ten days and \$350 fine; Miss Yetta Hornstein, sole support of a sick mother, twenty days and \$350 fine; Mrs. Kate Koppe, twenty days; Miss Jennie Miller, twenty days and \$350 fine; Miss Lena Movich, twenty days and \$200 fine; Miss Rose Shaver, ten days and \$350 fine; Miss Esther Richman, ten days and \$350 fine; Miss Sara Snider, ten days and \$125 fine; Miss Minnie Seidel, five days and \$150 fine; Miss Jennie Chamin, ten days and \$350 fine; Miss Eva Jacobs, ten days; Oscar Simon, thirty days and \$350 fine.

### N. Y. FUR WORKERS ACCLAIM THE ENDING OF SUCCESSFUL STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, June 13.—The shop chairmen's meeting held at the Manhattan Lyceum here to listen to the report of Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the New York Fur Workers' Union, was the scene of a continual jubilation over the victory achieved by the left wing of the Furriers' Union against the fur manufacturers' association and the Jewish daily "Forwards" machine.

Strikebreakers are to be discharged immediately, was one of the concessions won that enthused the union furriers. The strikebreakers will be disciplined by a special committee of the union. They will not be allowed to work in union shops until they have paid fines assessed by the special committee.

This is a signal victory for the left wing leadership as in only rare instances in American labor struggles has the immediate discharge of all strikebreakers been secured.

The meeting announced for one o'clock brought out thousands of workers in addition to the shop chairmen. The furriers could not contain themselves in their expression of joy that the long-fought-out battle had resulted in a victory for the union. The platform of the Manhattan Lyceum was bedecked with red roses sent by workers representing the various shops as well as various unions of New York City. Congratulations poured in from every side. When Ben Gold appeared upon the scene he was received with a tremendous ovation, the biggest he has received during the days of the strike. Gold announced the terms of the settlement as follows:

1. Forty-hour, 5-day week.
2. No overtime except during months of September, October, November and December. Manufacturers have right to ask employees to work four hours Saturday at extra time only. Since four hours measured on basis of forty-hour week this a gain.
3. No sub-contracting. This is important demand.
4. Bosses have no right to discharge workers one week before holiday which they have been doing, thus nullifying the advantage of holiday with pay.
5. No apprentices for two-year period. Agreement terminates Feb. 1, 1929.
6. Heavy penalty for violation of agreement.
7. Three legal holidays which are not paid during months of January and February when no more than thirty per cent of workers are employed.

#### Workers Show Satisfaction.

Mingling among crowds one heard everywhere comments only of satisfaction. (Continued on page 2)

### BOBZIN LEADING BY 1,000 VOTES IN CARPENTER POLL

#### Progressive Candidates Get Huge Vote

The election of the United Brotherhood of carpenters and joiners for the officers of the Chicago district council, resulted in a victory for the united progressive forces and a defeat of the Jensen machine by the ousting of Harry Jensen himself, from the office of president of the council by a vote of 9,004 for the progressive Fred Bobzin, against 7,966 for Jensen, according to the returns received from all but a few small outlying locals whose totals will not change the result. Not only is Bobzin elected, but the progressive slate is leading in general with few exceptions.

This victory for the united progressives was won against the utmost opposition by the Jensen machine, whose agents managed to hold several locals for Jensen only by crooked election methods that will be investigated upon the demand of the progressives. Some business agents, being dependent upon Jensen's favor, also lent their aid to (Continued on page 2)



## TOILERS DEMAND NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

### Resolutions and Confer- ences Protest Injustice

Resolutions of protest against the plotted assassination of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two innocent Italian workers in Massachusetts continue to pour in to the government of Massachusetts, Alvan T. Fuller.

#### Miners Protest.

The national office of International Labor Defense has just received a resolution of protest against the conviction, passed by O'Fallon, Illinois, local union No. 705, United Mine Workers of America.

Another arrived from a United Sacco-Vanzetti Conference just held in Brockton, Massachusetts. This conference, despite efforts at intimidation by police, who were present in number, seated over thirty delegates representing the Circolo Mario Rapicardi, Italian Dramatic Club, Goyce Gori, Sons of Italy, Workmen's Circle branches 715 and 725, Independent Workmen's Circle branch 3, branch 6 of the Lithuanian Literary Society, the Mother's League of Brockton, the Mother's League Council of New England, the Workers Party, and two branches of International Labor Defense.

#### Conference Coming in Boston.

An even larger conference for Sacco and Vanzetti will be held in Boston Friday, June 13th at the American House.

A mass meeting of workers in the shoe factory of Endicott-Johnson, at Endicott, New York, unanimously passed a resolution of protest, expressing their solidarity with the two Italian workers, and decided to send the resolution to the Massachusetts governor.

The meeting of the Workers Party branch at Marengo, Wisconsin, also sent its protest to Governor Fuller.

A meeting of the Lithuanian Women's Workers Alliance of Baltimore, Md., resolved that they demand that these two workers be granted the new trial which common justice demands.

#### Missouri Miners, Too

From Lexington, Missouri, the headquarters of the United Mine Workers, third sub-district of District 25, comes the request for a number of the striking posters drawn for International Labor Defense by Fred Ellis. The poster has received universal notice and commendation even in the capitalist press of Massachusetts in particular. The Lexington local of the U. M. W. A. has also passed a resolution protesting the proposed execution.

From Philadelphia comes the information that the North Side Lithuanian Republican Alliance has demanded a new trial for the two workers.

#### N. Y. Fur Workers

#### Acclaim Settlement

(Continued from page 1)

tion in spite of efforts of the Forward to depreciate the victory. The workers felt they had won not only vital demands from the fur manufacturers but that the left wing which has been completely identified with the workers had been victorious in the first battle as an administration of a union.

Everywhere groups of workers expressed satisfaction with the fact that in addition to forty-hours, ten per cent increase and abolition of sub-contracting among other vital demands they had really established the left wing as the leadership of the union. Workers feel that with leadership of the left wing the new agreement will actually be put into effect and gains actually realized which was not the case with previous Kaufman administration in union.

No discussion followed report of Ben Gold as everyone felt occasion was one of merriment and not discussion. The terms of settlement will be acted upon by the membership thru referendum. Monday and workers most likely will return to work Tuesday or Wednesday of this week.

## COOK ASKS WHY NO ATTACK ON U. S. FOR \$50,000 FROM U. M. W.

LONDON, June 13.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, has announced that the striking miners' relief has been aided by another \$50,000 from the trade unions of Soviet Russia and a first installment of \$50,000 from the United Mine Workers of America. In announcing this, Cook comments upon the charge being made against the Soviet government, by asking why the British government did not also attack the American government of "political interference" as it had the Soviet Union because of strike relief sent to England.

The Soviet embassy in issuing a protest, signed by the charge d'affaires, states: "No money whatever has been contributed to any British strike fund at any time by the Soviet government."

## WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF CABLES THANKS FOR \$1,000 ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH MINERS

The International Workers' Aid, which is conducting a drive for the relief of the striking miners of Great Britain, has already forwarded the first \$1,000 to the Workers' International Relief to be used in behalf of the valiant strikers. The following cablegram has just been received at the Chicago office of the organization:

International Workers' Aid,  
1563 W. Madison St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

One thousand dollars received. Profound thanks on behalf of hungry women and children from Miners' Federation and Central Committee of International Workers' Relief.

Wm. Muenzenberg, Int'l Sec'y, W. I. R.

The International Workers' Aid is continuing its drive and intends to send many more donations to the miners of Britain and has also been instrumental in bringing to the attention of organized labor generally in this country the pressing need to stand by the miners in their struggle against the union wrecking campaign of the British master class.

## British Miners Rally Behind Miners

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pacifist, who was chairman of the meeting.

This meeting, one of a series being held throughout the country, cheered all mention of fighting to victory, with the greatest enthusiasm. It was typical of the sentiment of the masses.

The collapse of the leadership in the general strike has not broken the morale of the British working class. The presence and prominence of Communists in such meetings is a reflection of the added influence they have obtained by their intense services to the miners and in the general strike.

#### Masses Resentful.

The masses of workers are greatly incensed at the general council for their surrender of the strike. This received a striking demonstration yesterday, in Battersea, when A. B. Swales, who has been held in high esteem as one of the leaders of the "left" tendency within the general council, was greeted with demands for an explanation of the surrender when he appeared before a gathering of workers.

Fast reputations are being forgotten quickly, in these days when each hour counts for more than a week in ordinary times, and the workers demand that every leader shall clear himself of complicity in the betrayal or stand condemned. Swales is certainly far from being one of the worst of the official leaders.

#### New Alignments.

Under the impact of the deep economic crisis, political forces are realigning themselves rapidly. Behind the scenes is going on much negotiating, the particulars of which only occasionally leak out. It is well-known, however, that the principal new development is the alliance between the right wing leaders of the labor party with Mr. Lloyd George.

MacDonald Plots With George. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues in charge of the labor party are frantically desirous of a goodly, respectable leader of the middle class for them to lean upon, and who will supply them with the political "punch" which they lack without tainting them in any way with the "unrespectable" kind of punch which the left wing would put into the labor party.

On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George is very desirous of the labor votes, since the liberal party has declined to a corporals guard, and has the same hunger for office as MacDonald, Henderson, & Co. The scheme seems to be, to throw into the economic and political crisis which is shaking the foundations of Britain, an elaborate plan for class collaboration, with the presence of Lloyd George in the combination giving guarantee of its harmlessness to capitalism, and the presence of MacDonald and the right wing of the labor party guaranteeing the support of the workers.

The New Scheme. With this nicely padded saddle, Lloyd George is to ride the labor donkey in a triumphal march to power and the seats of government. The little thing which stands in the way is the bitter aversion which the workers have to Lloyd George and the liberals generally, and the MacDonalds are laying awake nights figuring out how to overcome this prejudice in the minds of the workers.

In the meantime, Lloyd George has broken with the more conservative leaders of his party in a dramatic public controversy, and the stage is set for his emergence (when matters progress a bit further) as the leader in a great liberal labor combined assault upon Baldwin and the Tories, and to set up a coalition government.

#### Leaders Favor Plan.

Despite the appearance of desperate differences between the various groups of leaders within the labor party, almost all of them are wittingly or unwittingly working towards the consummation of the Lloyd George-MacDonald scheme.

MacDonald speaks of the "one big family" of British society, which must "never again" be disturbed by a general strike; Brailsford caters to the rank and file discontent by criticizing the surrender of the strike, and then proceeds quietly to swing this discontent into the channels leading towards "the restoration of the two-party system"; Lansbury acts in a united front with the Communists to support the miners, but at the same time announces that he is prepared to urge upon the miners a compromise which will mean a reduction in their wages, which will be one of the keys of the new combination.

#### C. P. and Left Wing Resistance.

Only the Communists and these left wingers around the Sunday Worker are preparing the workers to resist this new betrayal. Against the idea of a Lib-Lab. coalition they put forward the slogan of a real labor government.

#### Labour Wins By Election.

Hammersmith, where Friday the labor candidate won in the by-election for parliament with a majority over the combined vote of conservative and liberal candidates, was a place where the labor party lost in 1934 to the Tories.

This election was fought out on the question of endorsing the general strike, and the masses responded enthusiastically to the issue, which was raised by the conservatives.

#### Leaders Try to Avoid Issue.

The labor party leaders wanted to avoid the issue, but dared not, and won in spite of their fears. Even MacDonald, who is propagandizing frantically against the idea of the general strike, was forced by the rank and file sentiment to make his appeal in the Hammersmith elections on the basis of endorsing the calling of the strike as well as its conclusion.

The Tory papers, which habitually speak of MacDonald and his friends with affection and tolerance, severely chided him for this "backsliding," but Ramsey has his ear to the ground and cannot move as fast as they want him too. The temper of the working class is still high.

General Strike Topic of Day. All sides are feverishly discussing the general strike, debating its "lessons" and whether it was won or lost. Gradually it is being understood that whatever the details may be, the general strike opened a new chapter in the world's labor movement.

For nine brief days the working class tasted of its power. Whatever the results of the cowardly surrender of the leaders, this will never be forgotten. The appetite has been enormously increased by this little lunch. The British working class is now getting ready for a full meal, and other lessons in other lands are watering for some of the same needs.

In the words of the Daily Telegraph today, the masses had a "taste of what Bolshevism means."

The bourgeoisie is appalled, likewise Mr. MacDonald; but the masses of the workers are preparing to place their order for "a little more of the same."

All of which is not to say that Britain is facing an imminent Soviet revolution. Not yet. Enormous confusion still exists. The right wing still exerts tremendous power over the workers. Bitter disappointments are in store for the masses. But they are learning in the school of mass action and mass experience, and the wonderful solidarity and discipline of the British workers will make them invincible when they again move as a class.

## Chicago Russians Aid Striking Printers

The Russian colony is backing up the strike conducted by the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 in the local Russian newspaper Rusky Vestnik-Rassvet. Although the paper is being printed by scabs, not much of it is being distributed, as many of the Russian workers refuse to buy or read it. As a result, the advertisers are beginning to withdraw their ads from the paper.

The resolution passed by the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society condemning the owners of the paper and the scabs and demanding the recognition of the union, was also endorsed by the Russian Singing Society and the Russian Women's Mutual Aid Society. The committee of the strikers and a representative of the union are attending meetings of all Russian societies of Chicago explaining the situation.

## MOROCCAN MESS INVOLVING U. S.; ITALY INSISTENT

### Wants all Mediterranean Problems Raised

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Official circles here are still undecided as to the attitude of the United States in the event of an international conference to decide the fate of the Rif.

The defeat of Abdel Krim has stirred up a hornet's nest in Europe. The Italian press is demanding insistently that Italy have a seat in any conference affecting North African territory and that the division of the Rif into spheres of influence be not discussed without discussing also the control of Tangier, strategically located directly across the straits from Gibraltar.

#### France and England Against Conference.

Neither France or England wants such a conference and are anxious to preserve the existing arrangement for the time being.

There is the possibility that in such a conference, with Spain and Italy present, the whole question of the control of the Mediterranean area might be raised.

Italy is not satisfied with the present arrangement and wants more of a voice in decisions in which Italian interests as a Mediterranean power are involved.

#### U. S. Attitude Undecided.

Secretary of State Kellogg has made no announcement as to the attitude of the government towards participation in such a conference, but it is known definitely that the department has been studying the Moroccan situation for several months.

The withdrawal of Brazil from the league of nations has given the seat held by Spain importance in the light of recent developments in Morocco and unusual significance is attached to the coming visit of King Alfonso to London.

British pressure will doubtless be exerted to keep Spain in the league.

## REVEALS TENS OF THOUSANDS BOUGHT VOTES

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Senator Reed of Missouri.

"Thirty or forty, I had no limit in my mind."

"You thought the more people you put on the committee the more money you would get."

#### Rob on Committee.

The committee included among other millionaires Edward W. Bok, donor of the Bok peace prize, Sidney T. Brock, banker; Charles J. Webb, woolen manufacturer; Charlton Yarnell, capitalist; J. Leonard Replogle, steel king; Edward B. Robinson, banker; E. W. Clark, banker; W. S. Ellis, capitalist, and John H. Brownings, manufacturer.

Bok gave \$2,000 to the fund, the witness added, but asked later that his name be taken off the committee. The committee functioned out of Philadelphia late in 1925, five months before the primary and several months before Pepper had even announced himself as a candidate for reelection. He raised "between \$40,000 and \$50,000," by December 27, 1925, when he left Philadelphia for a vacation trip in Europe.

Before Glendinning took the stand the committee announced that subpoenas had been issued for Vernon Taylor, of Indiana county, Penn., and Thomas F. Watson of Philadelphia. Taylor was called to tell about Pepper expenditures in Western Pennsylvania, while Watson was chairman of the Republican citizens' committee of Philadelphia and state treasurer.

The "slush fund" committee was amazed by its own revelations as it plunged further today into the use of huge campaign funds in the three-cornered race between Pepper, Representative William S. Vare, who won the senatorial nomination, and Governor Gifford Pinchot. Vare and most of his leaders will not testify until next week, because they were excused to attend a meeting of the republican state committee in Philadelphia.

The committee has decided to recall Cyrus E. Woods, former ambassador to Japan, chairman of the Pepper state committee, to learn more about his activities in the campaign. The committee members felt that Woods had purposely deceived them, when he testified he had virtually nothing to do with the campaign. Later, Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, took the stand and described Woods as the "Big Boss" of the Pepper campaign. Grundy also will be recalled to show the committee the unsecured notes, which he accepted on a \$300,000 loan to the Pepper committee. In all, Grundy said, he advanced \$408,000 to Pepper's cause.

Wine Growers Rap Dry Law. The International Congress of Wine Growers as a demonstration against the American prohibition law passed resolution against all acts similar to the Volstead act.

## Labor's Numbers Can Win Against the Gold Hoards of Capitalists

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

"NEWBERRYISM" has been a broad chalk line supposed to divide the progressives from the conservatives in the United States senate. The present investigation of huge slush funds expended in the recent Pennsylvania senatorial primaries has acted like a huge wet sponge to entirely obliterate that chalk line. Governor Gifford Pinchot, the progressive, is in the same boat with the big business twins, Senator George Wharton Pepper and Representative William Scott Vare.

This is the most interesting and significant fact thrown to the surface by the first few days' testimony revealing the giant struggle, in which rivers of gold played a most prominent part, for control of the republican party in Pennsylvania. These few days have run the total of primary expenditures for the three candidates up to \$1,422,216 which, it is pointed out, is seven times the amount that caused the unseating of Truman H. Newberry, elected senator from Michigan, and exceeded the entire outlay of the 1924 democratic presidential campaign.

The Pinchot expenditures pegged in at the high figure of \$195,000, which just equalled the amount contained in the campaign "barrel" opened by Newberry to grease his way into the "Millionaire's Club" at Washington. One of Gifford's chief contributors was his brother, Amos Pinchot, who made a practice of attaching himself, thru the now defunct "Committee of 48," even to the farmer-labor movement. The Pinchot family had the money and it was not backward in spending it to promote one of its members from the Pennsylvania governorship to a United States senatorship.

It was Pinchot who led the fight during the Roosevelt administration in the so-called Ballinger scandal, the "Teapot Dome" affair of two decades ago. Pinchot was heralded as the savior of America's forests against the interests of loot and plunder. As a result he gained somewhat of a reputation that he has exploited ever since, as a champion of "the people."

The kept press will not drum up a great wave of "moral indignation" over the Pennsylvania exposures. Instead it can be depended to paint the ousted Newberry as a martyr and overlook the facts brought to light in the present probe. Thus the Chicago Tribune declares:

"Senator Newberry was not denied his seat in the senate, but he resigned because of the row over it, and every plank in the country as well as many partisan organs and politicians who know better have cited his case repeatedly as an instance of deplorable abuse of wealth and ruthless corruption."

"We thought and think his resignation was a mistake in every respect. Senator Newberry should have fought back. He was the victim of a political assassination. The case was a triumph of hypocrisy."

The Pinchot expenditures, and The Tribune makes good use of the

facts developed, reveal the hypocrisy of the attack on Newberry. It is the hypocrisy of the "progressive" who tries to hide his unwavering loyalty to the employing class under a cloak spun of high-sounding phrases. It was another "progressive," Hiram Johnson, senator from California, who showed his sympathy for the reactionary Newberry, by failing to appear in the senate on the final roll call. The "progressives," Pinchot and Johnson, are pretty much alike in other ways. They both stand by idle and see workers sent to prison by the capitalists of their respective states.

Yet the huge sums at the disposal of labor's enemies, enabling them to corrupt the voters, should in no way discourage the working class in its own ambitions to develop its own political power.

The capitalist political parties have always been able to draft millions of dollars from the great business interests. With giant campaign funds they have bought "campaign workers." The Pepper interests hired thousands of them in Pittsburgh at \$10 per head, while the Vare forces could only afford \$5 each for poll watchers. But these poll workers have never risen above the roll of Hessians. They have constituted a mercenary army.

Against capitalism's hirelings, labor must depend on its own voluntary workers. The time will come when the workers of Pennsylvania, thru their labor party, will have a hundred thousand volunteers, whose service will be worth much more than a million dollars, spreading thru the state the truths of the class struggle.

Governor Pinchot confessed that although the officials of the United Mine Workers of America were loud in support of his candidacy, he had received no financial aid from this source. This shows that even Pinchot, the "progressive," could not rally the whole-hearted support of the rank and file mine workers. The Pinchot money that was spent among the coal miners came out of Pinchot's own campaign fund.

But the hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvania coal miners, when they have been awakened to struggle thru their own labor party, will give unstintingly of their time and funds, in support of their own candidates.

When the Pepper henchmen came for their money, it looked like a run on a bank, said the witnesses. They were attracted by the glint of gold.

Labor will map its own volition for its own fight when it becomes conscious of its own interests in the struggle for its own emancipation.

The ruling class, which includes Pinchot as well as Pepper and Vare, will always use its gold to the best possible advantage. Let labor make the best use of its great numbers. Then labor will win.

## Chicago Workers Aid Drive to Free Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

among the organizations represented on the executive committee.

A letter of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston was read in which it was pointed out that new evidence had been unearthed proving the innocence of the two Italian workers and that the confession of Madeline enabled the defense to stay the motion of the prosecutor for setting a date on which these two workers were to be murdered by the state of Massachusetts. It was necessary for all labor organizations to aid Sacco and Vanzetti to get a new trial.

Dr. John A. Lapp, president of the Chicago Liberal Club and a member of the American Civil Liberties' Union, attended the conference and pledged to do all he could to get justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

#### Send Protest Telegrams.

The delegates from the various unions, benefit societies and workers' organizations were urged to report back to their organizations and have them send telegrams and letters to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

It was decided to circulate petitions among the members of the various organizations demanding a new trial. Plans for a mass demonstration are to be worked out by the executive committee. Speakers are to be sent to local unions, workers' organizations and forums asking them to help in the campaign and to affiliate with the conference.

## CHICAGO GETS READY FOR BIG CATHOLIC SHOW

### Eucharistic Congress Opens in Week

Roman catholic church dignitaries from various parts of the world are arriving in Chicago for the display of medieval pageantry known as the twenty-eighth international eucharistic congress that will begin a week hence. There are approximately 1,000 priests of various rank in the church already in town and it is estimated that 20,000 guests of various catholic families are here to participate in the mass glorification of the survival of cannibal feasts as symbolized in drinking wine for the blood of a dead deity and biscuits for the body of the slaughtered tribal worker of magic.

Hot Dogs and Hospital Trains. Arrangements are being completed to care for other than the spiritual needs of the "pilgrims." Seven and a half tons of hot dogs, roasted puppies, sizzled hounds, with biscuits other than those used in the religious rites have been ordered and will be distributed to the throng, the anticipated number of which is 300,000—more than the attendance at three good-sized ball games or prize fights.

Hospital trains are also to be provided to care for any pilgrims suffering from nervous exhaustion as the result of religious ecstasy.

#### Many Additional Trains.

Business will be good for the railroads and electric lines running to Mundelein, 40 miles out of Chicago, where the performance will take place. Arrangements are being completed for two-minute service on some of the steam lines and similar heavy traffic on electric lines, while special arrangements are made for handling auto traffic.

The railroads will also operate refreshment stands at the terminal as a means of further increasing profits. It will be a big show and profitable to all concerned.

## BOBZIN LEADING CARPENTER POLL BY 1,000 VOTES IN

(Continued from page 1)

elect Jensen and defeat Bobzin, but to no avail.

The fight of the Jensen machine against the progressives was marked by the usual cry of "reds!" Before the election Jensen machine supporters distributed thousands of circulars that had as the leading argument:

"The opposition candidates were hand-picked by the Reds in a caucus dominated by Reds. All are sponsored by the Reds," etc.

Beside the figures quoted above of Bobzin's majority over Jensen, the following are the reported returns for the other offices:

Other Returns. John Stevenson, progressive candidate for vice-president, wins against J. Arthur Palmgren by a vote of 7,968 to 6,680.

For warden, the progressive, Frank Larsen, shows 6,655 against Dick Olsen, with 4,740, and Wm. Osterhaus, with 4,585.

For outside business agent, Louis Long, progressive, shows returns of 7,384; the progressive, Frank Stahl, 7,371; against Mary D. Taylor, with 7,716, and Tom Ratcliff's 7,358. About a tie so far.

For inside business agent, Anton Johannsen, progressive, leads a field of five, with 5,398, closely pressed by only one, Ben Wittman, with 5,387.

For finance committee, with three to elect, the progressive, James Somers, leads the field with 8,716, with two administration men, Fred J. Bush and John C. Miller, getting 6,514 and 7,774, respectively.

A Reply to Jensen's Open-Shop Policy. For the arbitration board, with four to elect, the three progressives running were defeated by the administration on the face of the returns. Likewise, in the contest for secretary-treasurer, the Jensen machine candidate, Charles H. Sand, appears on the returns to have defeated the progressive, Dan H. C. Friedrichsen, by a vote of 9,422 to 6,170.

The progressives, however, although likely to contest the returns from locals where the Jensen machine manipulated the ballots, are satisfied with the result as a whole and regard it as a smashing rebuke to Jensen's catering to the open shop in the building trades.

## Assault on Daily Worker Agent in Carpenters' Election

During the balloting in the Carpenters election at one of the polling places, 4035 West Madison Street, one of the administration supporters tried to push The DAILY WORKER agent, a woman, downstairs. This agent has sold The DAILY WORKER for three years in this hall without interference but the assault was prompted by the fact that The DAILY WORKER carried the story of the struggle in the union between the progressives and the administration.

## WESTBROOK AND HOFFMAN START JAIL SENTENCES

Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman and Former Warden Wesley Westbrook have started to serve their jail sentences on a contempt of court charge for allowing Frankie Lake and Terry Druggan, two Chicago millionaire booze runners, to leave the Cook county jail and visit cabarets and roadhouses while they were serving a one-year jail sentence. Both booze runners paid high prices for this privilege.

Both the sheriff and the former warden made the trips to jail alone, the sheriff going to the Du Page county jail at Wheaton for 30 days and the former warden to the county jail at Sycamore, De Kalb county, for four months.

## Wisconsin Socialists Select State Ticket

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—The Wisconsin socialist party held a two-day convention here at the Brisbane Hall at which a state ticket was selected for the coming elections.

#### Postage Stamp Brings \$10,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—A stamp issued by the Alexandria, Va., postoffice in 1846 was acquired by Perry W. Fuller of Baltimore for \$10,000. The original value of the stamp was 5 cents.



## COMMUNISTS IN FIGHT AGAINST VON HINDENBURG

### Marx Defends Property of Royalty

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, June 10.—The forthcoming plebiscite on the dispossession of the former German royal princes is "an unacceptable solution," Chancellor Marx declared in the reichstag today.  
"The legal state of the inviolability of private property must remain safeguarded," the chancellor said, and he promised that the government would continue its efforts for a legal solution.  
The reichstag was thrown into tumult when a Communist member accused President Hindenburg of a "breach of faith" by writing a private letter opposing dispossession, which was later published.

### Len Small Appointee Puts Non-Union Men on Job at Lincoln Park

By a Worker Correspondent.  
At the last meeting of the Chicago District Council of Building Laborers it was reported that Mr. Johnson, Lincoln Park commissioner—an appointee of the Len Small machine—was placing men on the pay roll as laborers to do work that had previously been done by members of the International Hod Carriers, Building Laborers and Common Laborers' International Union.  
The men placed on this work by Chicago ward leaders, when asked by the business agent of the union to join the union, refused to do so, saying: "We don't give a damn for you or your organization."  
This is another one of the "rewards" organized labor is receiving from their good friend Len Small, who was so highly recommended by most Chicago labor officials at the last election.  
A telegram of protest was forwarded to Governor Small.

### Millionaire's Son Must Pay Miss King \$50,000 for Assault

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 13.—Miss Louise King, college student, was awarded a judgment of \$50,000 by a jury which heard her \$100,000 damage suit against Arthur Rich, millionaire's son. Rich is now serving a life sentence for criminally attacking the co-ed.

### Coolidge Signs Bill to Inhibit the "Prohibition Navy"

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Coolidge signed a bill increasing the "prohibition navy." Ten new vessels for the U. S. coast guard are to be constructed under the terms of the bill.

SEND IN A SUB!

## Russian Workers Aid Strike of the British Coal Miners

The attempt of the British government to cut off the relief funds sent to the striking miners of Great Britain by the workers of the Soviet Union began yesterday by Lord Birkenhead's demand that the government take action upon his charge that the \$1,300,000 received by the miners from the Russian workers was not really given by them, but by the Soviet government "to foment revolution." The DAILY WORKER publishes below another selection of news letters from the Soviet Union, taken from among scores of like nature, showing the falsity of Lord Birkenhead's charge, and proving how gladly and how generously the workers and peasants of Russia supported and still support, the British miners' heroic battle against wage cuts and longer hours. The letters follow:

**Soviet Textile Workers Speak.**  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The Textile Workers' Congress issued the following manifesto to the British workers:

"The textile workers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, numbering 730,000, are following with admiration and brotherly anxiety the great struggle which their brothers of toil in England have commenced against the united forces of capital, who have opened an attack on one of the sectors of the working class front.

"The Soviet textile workers, observing with what comprehension of their class interests the British workers are struggling for the interests of the miners, are sure that despite all the tempering and experience in the struggle against the proletariat on the part of the British bourgeoisie, you will nevertheless be victorious as long as there will be a maximum degree of organization and discipline in the proletarian ranks.

"Long live the steel front of the British proletariat!

"Long live the international union of toilers!"

**Metal Workers Rush Aid.**  
"We workers and employees of the Dzerzhinsky Engineering Works, consider that the British miners' strike is the commencement of a sharp struggle of the entire British proletariat, and not only against the British bourgeoisie, but against world capital.  
"We, metal workers have decided to support the striking workers of England by contributing half a day's pay.

"Long live the solidarity of the whole world!"  
"Long live the British strikers!"

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—In connection with the continued strike of British miners, the central committee of the Water Transport Workers' Union of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has wired to localities to continue a solidarity strike in Soviet ports in respect to fuel cargoes bound for England.

**BAKU, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—**The Baku Inter-Trade Union Conference sent the following manifesto to the British strikers:

"The workers of Baku are following your heroic struggle against the capitalists with enthusiasm and warm sympathy.

"The British government is stubbornly and systematically fighting to smash the general strike. Not content with military preparations, with the organization of blackleg and fascist bands, it is attempting to disintegrate the workers' ranks by provocative and slanderous statements about the

strike being organized by the Russian Bolsheviks and supported with their money.

**Collected Aid from Millions.**  
"We do not doubt that such false statements will be rejected with contempt by the conscious workers of Great Britain. We are firmly convinced that the British workers, solid with us in determining the final aims, know very well about the origin of the sums of money sent to the General Council by the Soviet trade unions.

"This money is the collected aid of millions of workers of the Soviet Union, whose hearts are beating in unison with the workers of Great Britain.

**Promise Future Aid.**

"The enlarged conference of industrial and factory committees, and trade union executive of the Baku district have decided to contribute one-quarter of a day's wages to your strike fund. This is our first monetary aid to the British strikers. At the first summons from you the Baku workers will undertake to render you necessary monetary aid in future also.

"The Baku workers, together with the proletariat of the Soviet Union and the trade unions of the whole world, who, over the heads of their yellow leaders, are strengthening the united front of active aid to the British workers, are convinced of your victory in the future. Hold still firmer, fight still more doggedly!"

**LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—**"We, 1,000 workers of the Krasnoe Sormovo Works, here assembled, greet with enthusiasm their British working class comrades who have entered the struggle against the capitalists. We hope that the British comrades will not falter in their struggle and will sweep the yellow leaders and criminal capitalist hounds right off the path.

"We are appealing to all works in the Sormovo district to render substantial aid to the struggling British workers.

**No Trust in Traitors.**

**ARCHANGEL, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—**"We, workers and employees of the 'Lenin' factory (Archangel), send our fraternal greetings to the British proletariat. We note the increased revolutionary movement and call upon the workers of the whole world to rally in a united front against capital, as we can only shake the foundations of capitalism if we are rallied in compact ranks.

"We declare on our part that the workers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are always ready to aid their fighting brothers abroad. Let our first contribution—a quarter of a day's wages—serve as the commencement of such aid.

Less vacillations, comrades, and the hour of victory is near. Put less trust in the words of the traitor-heroes of 'Black Friday.' Long live the British proletariat and the Communist Party of Great Britain.

**United Front of the World Proletariat.**

**ROSTOV-ON-DON, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—**"We, workers and employees of the 'Red Aksai' (Rostov-on-Don) Works, to the number of 2,000, send warm greetings and expression of our enthusiasm to the British workers on the occasion of their heroic struggle against the exploiters and their bourgeois government.

The British working class should receive support from the world proletariat for the whole time of their struggle. This support should not be in words, but in deeds. As a sign of international proletarian solidarity we are contributing a quarter of a day's wages to the fund in aid of the British strikers. The united front of the bourgeois will be opposed by the united front of the world proletariat.

**ODESSA, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—**"We, workers and sailors of the Chikhov workshops and the Odessa port administration, consider it our duty to render material aid to the families of the British strikers in order to enable their fathers to conclude a victorious struggle against the bosses. We are contributing a quarter of a day's pay.

**The Harlem Jewish Workers' Center**

will give a  
**VETCHERINKA & DANCE**  
on  
Saturday, June 19th, 1926  
at 81 East 110th Street,  
New York City.

Comrade Workers! Come and help to keep up the only Workers' Center in Harlem; we are all in need of it.  
A good time is prepared for you. Games, Community Singing, Music, Dancing, Refreshments. All for 25 Cents. Also Restaurant.

## SOVIET LEADER SHOWS MEANING OF BIG STRIKE

### Events in England of Great Importance

**ROSTOV-ON-DON, May 13 (Rosta).—**Today Comrade Bukharin arrived in Rostov and spoke at the plenum of the Gubernia Soviet on recent events in Great Britain.

Many members of our party, said Comrade Bukharin, have pointed out the possibility of treachery on the part of the right. Their worst apprehensions have come true. The general strike came to an end thru the treachery of the right leaders. The result of the strike as it stands at present, is certainly not such as to declare the British labor movement dead and buried. The roots of the strike lie very deep. They include: the former priority of Great Britain on the international market and the excess profits drawn from the colonies, crumbs of which the British capitalists threw to the workers.

As the international position of Great Britain has been shaken and as priority rests now with the United States of America, the position of British capitalists has also been shaken. Unemployment has become chronic and the bourgeoisie has been compelled to adopt the system of bringing pressure to bear on the workers. As a result of this the British labor movement is veering to the left, which is evidenced by the more left attitude of some of the leaders, the frequency of strikes and the insistence of some labor groups on the formation of the Anglo-Russian committee.

**British Flag Leaf Vanishes.**

The veering of the left process of the mass is more rapid than is the case with the leaders, who are obliged to crawl along behind them. In view of this inequality in the ripening process of the various parts of the working class which responded to the bourgeois offensive by the general strike, the leaders capitulated at the first threat on the part of the conservative government.

The events in Great Britain are a fact of world historical importance. The British labor movement is not yet beaten and will have its say. British events will strip the flag leaves from British parliamentarism and reformism. The lessons will not have been in vain.

**Britain Important.**

Comrade Bukharin dwelt on the importance attached by Comrade Lenin to the British workers. In 1923, during the German events, Comrade Lenin, who had temporarily lost power of speech, gesticulated vehemently when they read to him about German events, and persistently pointed to China and Great Britain on the map. Later on, when Comrade Lenin had regained power of speech, he said that the British movement will perform a rapid and original leap and that possibly power will go to the trade unions.

In conclusion, Comrade Bukharin pointed out that henceforth the labor movement in Great Britain will proceed zig-zag fashion and will eventually lead to victory over the bourgeoisie.

### Passaic Strike Aid Growing in Chicago With Added Forces

The campaign of Chicago Labor to aid the textile strikers of Passaic is to take added intensity in this district. Albert Weisbord, well-known strike leader, and Clarence Darrow, famous labor lawyer, are to bring the message of Passaic to Chicago workers at a mass meeting next Wednesday evening, June 16, at the Ashland auditorium.

The Wood Turners' Union of Chicago at a special meeting, donated \$25 for the Passaic defense of arrested strikers, in addition to purchasing a block of tickets to the Darrow-Weisbord meeting.

This union of Wood Turners has taken a praiseworthy stand in support of similar measures. The special meeting passed the following resolutions unanimously:

"Resolved that this union offers moral and financial support to the Passaic strikers and defendants, and will stand with them until they win."

"Resolved that the membership of this union is convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty, and should be granted a new trial and given their freedom."

The union backed this up by a donation to the International Labor Defense. The Wood Turners had previously elected two delegates to the Chicago conference to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

### Siguranza Seeks to Shut Down Labor Sheet

**BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 13.**—Desperate attempts are being made by the Siguranza to shut down the independent labor newspaper "Desrobirea" which carries several columns of material in each issue showing the workers' need of international Red Aid. Distributors of the newspaper have been arrested. The lawyer, Leonin, one of the publishers, has been called upon by police several times to stop the paper "in peace."

## ECHOES OF FEUD TERROR AS TWO ARE PARDONED



Two members of the Allen family were recently pardoned by the Governor of West Virginia. They are the only surviving members of the famous "Allen gang" that shot up the court house at Hillsville in the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1912. Two others were electrocuted at the time. One of the members was on trial for an infraction of the law when a fusillade was let loose in the court room killing the sheriff and several others. The photos show the court house at Hillsville, where the shooting occurred, Floyd Allen, wounded in the affair, being guarded by detectives; the trial judge, Massey, and a bird's-eye view of the village. The Allens were among the last of the old "mountain clans" of the south, most of which have disbanded.

### U. S. Admits Bosses; Excludes Workers



DISPATCHES recently told us that the United States government refused permission to twenty-five students of production methods. There were numerous red tape objections which the government hid behind, but Soviet workers were plainly not wanted. However, the above bunch of Swiss bankers, bosses and parasites, also wanting to visit the United States to study production, are admitted freely. Perhaps it is because they stood behind the Swiss government in its whitewashing of the assassin of the Soviet Minister Vorovsky in Switzerland.

### Martin Durkin Goes to Trial in Chicago



The elusive gunman, Martin Durkin, who kept the department of justice busy for weeks in an effort to catch him, is now on trial for murder. He shot Edward C. Shanahan, department of justice operative who had made himself notorious as a "red buster" and took part in the raid on the Communist Party convention in Michigan in 1922. Durkin is shown at the right. Above are his mother, father and sister.



**THE AWAKENING OF CHINA**  
by M. Dobson  
The Chinese Students' Monthly  
Writes:

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## Workers (Communist) Party

### "The Task of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision" to Be Discussed at Membership Meetings

By decision of the political committee of the party, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party, will address mass meetings of the party members in all principal cities to carry to the membership of the party the spirit of the slogan, "Unity and Work," which dominated the recent plenary session of the central committee.

Comrade Ruthenberg introduced the resolution on "The Task of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision" in an hour and a half speech at the plenum of the central committee. His speech dealt first with the decision of the Communist International, the need of liquidating the remnants of factionalism in the party thru a correct inner party line which would draw into the party leadership all comrades capable of contributing to it, without discrimination as to previous factional grouping; second, with the economic situation now developing and the prospect of a depression; third, with the political situation and the situation in the labor movement; fourth, with the main tasks of the party in the light of this analysis. This presentation of the party situation will be given to the membership at the meetings now being arranged.

These meetings will be of the utmost importance to the whole party, for thru them the campaign to mobilize the whole strength of the party will be advanced and the membership familiarized with the policies and tactics which the party must apply in the present situation.

The meetings scheduled are as follows:

Wednesday, June 16, Buffalo, Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St., 8 p. m.  
Thursday, June 17, Boston.  
Friday, June 18, New York City.  
Saturday, June 19, Philadelphia.  
Sunday, June 20, Pittsburgh.  
Monday, June 21, Cleveland.  
Tuesday, June 22, Detroit.  
Wednesday, June 23, Chicago.  
Friday, June 25, Minneapolis.

The meeting halls in the cities other than Buffalo will be announced later.

These meetings should be real mass meetings of party members. Every member of the party should attend and thoroughly familiarize himself with the party situation and party work. Members living in cities close to where the district headquarters are located should attend the meetings, or at least a few representatives should be sent who can report to the party organizations.

The party has already begun a movement forward. This movement will be given a new impetus thru these meetings.

### New York Workers Party Will Hold Picnic June 27

NEW YORK. — A baseball game between the district executive committee of the party and the district executive committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be one of the novel features of the summer festival scheduled for Sunday, June 27, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, New York. A Hungarian soccer team, races, games, dances and other sports with music from a double-brass band and a schedule that runs all day from 10 a. m. until midnight, give promise that this first picnic of the season of District 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party will be a success both from the standpoint of entertainment and finance.

Admission is 25c. and tickets are on sale at the Jimmie Higgins Bookshop and all party headquarters and party newspaper offices.

N. Y. Sub-Section 3-A Meets. Sub-Section 3-A, New York, will have its monthly meeting, Tuesday, June 16, at 6:30 p. m. at 350 E. 81st St., New York City.

The meeting is in the hands of the district agitprop department and its representative will address the meeting on the question of "Reorganization and Mass Activity."

N. Y. Library Open Evenings. The New York Workers School Library opened for use a few weeks ago and is open every evening from 6 to 10 in Room 34 at 108 East 14 Street, New York City.

In addition to the 700 books, 1,000 pamphlets and 45 periodicals which the library now has, it is daily purchasing publications of interest to the labor movement.

*Get the Point?*

## DARROW AND WEISBORD TO SPEAK AT DEFENSE MEET HERE ON 16TH

While the Passaic textile strike is running into its twenty-first week, the General Relief Committee is starting an extensive drive in Chicago for



Clarence Darrow.

relief for the striking workers and for the defense of the persecuted leaders. The committee plans to organize relief conferences in the city.

The International Labor Defense is co-operating in defending the strike victims and has succeeded in rallying many organizations and individuals in united efforts. The I. L. D. is bringing the leader of the textile strike, Albert Weisbord, here to speak together with Attorney Clarence Darrow at the mass meeting to be held at the Ashland Auditorium Wednesday, June 16. It is expected that this meeting will become a real help to enlist support in the drive for relief and for the further defense activities.

At the office of the International Labor Defense it is said that this meeting will be of particular significance at the present moment with 91 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, mostly women and mothers, going to jail to serve terms for strike picketing imposed by the notorious injunction judge, Dennis E. Sullivan. This should serve to so much the more forcefully unite the labor movement in defense of its right to strike and to picket.

The heroic struggle of the Passaic textile strikers has attracted wide attention. The stubborn resistance of the textile barons to any efforts of organization of the workers

in their plants and the brutal means of assistance employed by them is well known. No one is more qualified to describe this than Organizer Weisbord. Attorney Darrow has become famous for his scathing indictments of the way in which capitalism administers justice and is now taking particular interest in the defense of the textile strike victims.

## BROADCAST DEBS' APPEAL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI AS MASS PROTEST GROWS AT EXECUTION

The first quota of a quarter of a million copies of the appeal of Eugene V. Debs to American labor for Sacco and Vanzetti are being shipped out to all parts of the country by the national office of International Labor Defense as a part of its campaign to organize the protest and agitation for the two innocent Italian workers who face death in Massachusetts.

Seventy-five thousand buttons, bearing the slogan "Life and Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti," which encircle the photographs of the two workers, are being prepared also. These buttons will be on hand at scores of meetings everywhere and add a constant visible sign of the solidarity expressed by labor with the two labor agitators.

Already, International Labor Defense has distributed a quarter of a million leaflets bearing its original appeal to American workers to rally to the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, giving a short resume of the case and indicating the danger the defendants were in. Together with the leaflet went 5,000 copies of the splendid poster drawn by Fred Ellis which now covers the walls of hundreds of labor meeting places and halls.

Every day, the national office of I. L. D. announces, brings in mail with news of more mass protest meetings, conferences organized or being planned, resolutions adopted by unions and other labor organizations and sent to Alvin T. Fuller, governor of Massachusetts, at the state house in Boston.

The announced determination of the district attorney to "rush the Sacco-Vanzetti case to a culmination as soon as the law allows" shows the necessity for increased activity of the labor movement if the plotted judicial murder is to be halted.

## LOS ANGELES LABOR DEMANDS NEW SACCO-VANZETTI TRIAL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—The Los Angeles Central Labor Council unanimously adopted a resolution demanding a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Pittsburgh to Hold Sacco-Vanzetti Meet Wednesday, June 23

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 13.—International Labor Defense of Pittsburgh has sent out a call to all working class and fraternal organizations for the organization of a Sacco and Vanzetti conference to be held on Wednesday, June 23, at Walton hall, 220 Stanwix street, at 8 p. m. A great attendance is expected at this conference.

## O'Fallon Coadjiggers Demand New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

O'FALLON, Ill., June 13.—Local Union No. 705, United Mine Workers of America, adopted a resolution protesting against the attempt to railroad Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair and demand a new trial for these two workers.

## Stanley Clark Tours for Sacco, Vanzetti

Stanley Clark, well-known labor orator, will tour the eastern Ohio mining section in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti as follows: Powhatan Point, June 14, 7 p. m. Bellair, June 15, 7 p. m. Other Sacco-Vanzetti meetings to be held there are: Bradley, June 16, 7 p. m. Dillonvale, June 17, 7 p. m.

## Torture Worker to Death for Reading Communist Manifesto

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 13.—The worker, Paatchinsky, died while being tortured by the Roumanian police in Tighina, Bessarabia, for reading a Communist manifesto.

## New York and the United Labor Ticket

ARTICLE VII.

### Why a Local Labor Party?

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

The Workers' Party stands committed to the use of all its energies for the building of an American Labor Party on a national scale. Nevertheless, the instructions of the central executive committee to the districts in the 1926 campaign declared: "There will be three forms in which the party will go into the elections: (1) Thru existing Farmer and Labor Parties; (2) thru placing united front labor tickets on the ballot; (3) by placing Workers' Party tickets on the ballot."

The question naturally arises, Why this flexibility of tactics? Why this variety of forms? American political conditions, unlike those of England, are such that a National Labor Party tends to come into being by the foundation of various local and state Labor Parties, gradually converging towards an American Labor Party and finally crystallizing when the national sentiment for their unification and for the creation of a single Labor Party on a national scale is powerful enough.

Sane in Va., insane in N. Y. Economically, the United States is a single unit, but because of this federal system of government, the states have widely divergent laws and distinct administrations. Thus, in extreme cases, men have been known to be divorced by the laws of one state and yet, marrying again, become bigamists by the laws of another. There have even been cases, as the Chalmers case, where a man was insane in New York and sane in Virginia.

When the interests of big business require it, "state rights" are promptly forgotten and by all sorts of legal fictions, a unified national law in a given field is put across. Conversely, when capital wishes to block a national law, the theory of state rights is zealously upheld and the law is nullified and declared unconstitutional as an interference with state sovereignty. In this manner, every child labor law thus far put on the statute books has been set aside.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of laws limiting or abridging freedom of speech, press or assembly, or limiting the right of every citizen to bear arms. But the Constitution has been so interpreted that any state may freely adopt criminal syndicalist laws, laws forbidding the carrying of arms, laws forbidding mass picketing and other forms of free assembly. Nevertheless, when the war broke out, a national "espionage" act was passed which was effectively used on a national scale along with the numerous criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy acts of the various states.

Brakes on Progress. The courts of the United States have been one of the chief instruments for blocking legislation which expresses the needs of the working class. They have always appealed to precedents established in a period when there was no working class and no modern industry.

Labor protection measures, child labor laws, regulations of the length of the work day, minimum wage measures, social insurance, etc., have been construed by the capitalist courts as state matters and not national ones, therefore the labor movement has had to fight in each state separately for the passage of such laws and consequently labor political activities tend to be of a local nature. It is only when such laws are finally passed in a given state that the state supreme courts steps in and declares them unconstitutional, and, as a last resort, if the bosses lose, they appeal to the national supreme court, which gives the final death blow to the measure in question.

The Central Labor Union. Again, the natural basis for local activity tends to be the local Central Labor Council in municipal matters and the State Federation of Labor in state matters. These bodies are much closer to the rank and file (particularly the former of them) than is the executive council and the national convention of the American Federation of Labor. Consequently, it is in

the Central Labor Council that the demands of labor for independent political action first make itself felt and most strongly so.

Local Governments as Strike Breakers. The greatest stimulus to the formation of a Labor Party is the use of the courts, police and other governmental agencies as strike breaker. Yet, except in the basic industries in big national strikes such as railroad and coal strikes or the big steel strike, it is the local or state courts and the local police or the state constabulary and the local and state governmental agencies generally that do the strike breaking. Consequently, again, the first natural step of labor towards independent political action is aimed at the local government which is used against him and he makes a demand that a workers' government be set up in the city and state.

Thus, because of the great extent of territory of the United States (it is as if all the countries of Europe were fused into one), because of the diversified industries, because of the division into states containing industrial centers, because of the diversified nature of the farm industry, because of divergent laws in each state and the state and local courts with their injunctions, and because it is generally the local police and the local government rather than the United States army and the national government that have been used against strikes, and because of the doctrine of state rights and the innumerable separate state legislatures, and finally because the government of the United States has only recently become a centralized government and still is not nearly so centralized as are the governments of the European countries—for all these reasons and for the reason also that local labor councils are most responsive to the needs and desires of the rank and file, that the natural mode of formation of a labor party in America is thru the formation of various local labor and farmer labor parties, at least in the states most favorably disposed, as a preliminary to the formation of a national labor party.

There are times, however, such as the period 1920-1923, when the impetus for a national labor party is very much stronger. This was due, in the period mentioned, to the open use of the national government as a strike breaker in the case of the railroad, coal and steel strikes, and therefore such national unions as the Railroad Brotherhoods made a nation-wide drive for a labor party.

The Task Before Us. This year, however, it is obvious that no national labor party will be formed and therefore it is the task of our districts, according to local conditions, to make the biggest possible steps forward toward the formation of local labor parties and the creation of a sentiment for a national party.

There are some states in which Farmer-Labor Parties already exist and the problem of the Communist is to strengthen and broaden them. There are others in which a labor party can be created, and still others in which a united labor ticket, as a first step toward a labor party, can be set up. New York falls into this category and every effort must be made to set up a genuine united labor ticket in the New York campaign.

If the various units of the party all over the country create the proper preconditions from below, we can trust the government to create the proper conditions from above so that in 1928, which is a national presidential campaign, a National Labor Party may be formed.

## Four Badly Injured When Trains Crash

Four persons were badly injured and scores narrowly escaped injury when a southbound Wilson Ave. express train crashed into the rear end of a westbound Ravenswood express train, completely demolishing the rear coach.

SEND IN A SUB!

## First Picnic of the Season!

## Summer Festival

Sunday, June 27th, 1926

PLEASANT BAY PARK

Bronx, New York

ATHLETICS, GAMES AND DANCING FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Music by Double Brass Band.

Buses From and To the Station. Admission 35 Cents.

Auspices: Workers Party, District 2.

DIRECTIONS: Take Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Broadway Subway to 181st St., then crosstown car to Unionport.

Tickets on sale at: Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Workers Party, 106 East 14th Street; and all party headquarters and newspapers.

## ON TO RED MOSCOW!

Subs Received in the Third Annual National Builders' Campaign, on June 7, 8 and 9.

BOSTON, MASS.—	Points	Total
A. Barcovitz	100	140
H. Gage	180	555
L. Gilbert	20	265
A. Koles	45	45
Elie Pultur	300	2,805
Boris B. Rubenstein	100	100
D. Schwartz	100	100
R. Shoban	165	1,410
A. Zelma	45	45
Jos. Rulch, Elizabeth, N. J.	300	700
J. Prins, Jersey City, N. J.	280	280
NEW YORK CITY—		
Arenoff	100	100
Lotario Bardone	30	30
Harry Blume	30	30
R. Blumenthal	30	30
C. K. Bready	20	20
Henry M. Bruns	100	100
Irma Capko	100	200
Rose Davis	30	30
Sarah Dubow	85	150
L. Fishbein	150	150
Thilla Fishgold	30	30
N. Fishman	40	40
Jack Friedman	20	20
L. Goodman	100	380
Celia Gordon	80	80
J. Gralton	90	90
Leon Granoff	70	70
B. Hoffman	10	10
Mathias Holzbauer	45	45
Helen Horn	10	140
Carrie Katz	90	90
Leo Kling	200	3,260
Anna Leibowitz	60	60
S. Leibowitz	30	870
Anna Lomoff	45	45
Max Manus	20	20
Jan Marlow	20	20
M. Mielig	100	100
Max Oberman	100	100
Okne	30	30
Yetta Perlmutter	20	20
Rosenblatt	20	20
Bernard Rosenfeld	10	340
Schwachuk	45	45
Phil Shuman	45	45
M. Sigalowsky	45	45
Vaino Smith	45	45
Dora Singer	45	45
Arthur Smilg	100	3,615
M. Spongin	20	20
A. Sundelin	20	20
Bella Weissman	20	20
Sarah Winhorn	100	100
Sonia Wildert	20	20

## Two New Books

of Vital Interest to American Labor



By Robert W. Dunn

Author of "American Investments" etc.  
With Conclusions by William Z. Foster.

## RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By William Z. Foster

THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE  
25 Cents Each  
156 W. Washington Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

## Sofia Court Jails Bulgarian Youth

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—(By Mail)—The trial of Bratanoff, Mitzeff and Angeloff, who were accused of having been the organizers of the Sofia section of the Young Communist League, has been completed. Bratanoff was sentenced to 1½ years at hard labor and a 50,000 leva fine. The other two were released under the amnesty law.

*On to Moscow!*



## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### STANDARD OIL FINDS NEW USE FOR "WELFARE"

#### Keep Cheap "Pugs" to Intimidate Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 13.—The Standard Oil Refining company of Toledo created a new department a month ago known as the "wax house." The men employed in this department were originally taken from the yard laborers who were getting (40 cents) an hour transferred to the wax house at the rate of (50 cents) per hour.

The other day men from the acid plant who received a rate of (60 cents) were sent to work in the wax house. The minute the men in the wax house discovered this, they demanded the same rate of wages as the acid men.

Men Don't Want to Scab.

The foreman refused to grant them the increase, with the result the men went on strike. Immediately they were called to the company's office and given the ultimatum to go back to work in the wax house at 50 cents or they would be transferred back to the yard laborers at the rate of 40 cents.

A few of the men weakened and returned to work; those that refused were fired.

So the foreman went among the yard laborers to get a number of scabs, but was not successful. The first man he asked to go to the wax house to work replied, "No, I would not scab on my fellowman."

The second man asked also replied he would not scab. The boss asked him in what way he would be scabing. He replied that those men in the wax house asked for 50 cents per hour and if he took the job for 50 cents per hour he would be scabing.

The boss became very angry and ordered the two men to go to the office and get their money because they refused to scab.

So This Is Rockefeller Welfare?

The men refused to go to the office to get their time, with the result the boss got two prize fighters who were working at the plant at present and had them drag the men out of the plant.

The company is using the two prize fighters to build up the athletic league and the welfare association of the employees to keep their minds off of organization.

Workers of the Standard Oil! To counteract these acts of the company we must organize into a powerful labor union; so start the agitation today!

A Good Cure.

Let's build a strong labor union at the Standard Oil. When we do that, old man Planigan, who is the superintendent of the plant, will not have to make the remark that "No more men should be transferred from one department to another."

### Social Democrats Expel Member of the Vagi Party

VIENNA, June 13.—The Hungarian social-democratic organ "Nepszava" published an official party statement in which the former miners' secretary of Salgo-Tarjan, Oravetz, is expelled from the party for belonging to the Vagi party.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

### CLOAK-MAKERS TURN DOWN THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE; STRIKE LOOMS

By GOLDIE CHIBKA  
(Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 13.—Cooper Union was filled to capacity with shop chairmen and members of shop committees of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when it unanimously adopted a resolution against accepting the decision of Governor Smith's advisory commission, which recently made public its recommendations after two years investigation.

In deciding not to accept the report the meeting followed the example set a few days ago by the joint board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, which took similar action.

"Appreciate Commission's Work."

The resolution recited that the union appreciated the work of the governor's commission, but could not accept the report as a whole.

The union, it said, "particularly appreciates the commission's clear and fair analysis of the evils of the jobbers' sub-manufacturing system, which is demoralizing our industry and destroying our labor standards."

The remedies proposed, the resolution said, were inadequate to remedy the fundamental grievances of the union. It said:

Means Lower Standards.

"Unless the jobbers who do the greater part of the business in the cloak and suit industry are made to assume their just responsibility toward their employees who produce their merchandise, and unless the workers are not assured reasonable employment and earnings and are protected against arbitrary treatment by the employers, the 40,000 employees in the industry will inevitably sink back into the disgraceful system of sweating and semi-starvation."

"The recommendation of the commission falls short of these requirements in several essential points."

Many speakers of the rank and file and joint board pointed out that the workers cannot expect to better their conditions by using the so-called "peaceful policy," and a general strike in the cloak trade will be unavoidable.

Commission Refused Demands.

The demands of the union presented to the governor's commission were: A 40-hour working week, a time guarantee of 36 weeks' work per year, a labor bureau controlled by the union, and limitation of sub-manufacturing contractors. The commission refused the 40-hour working week, the time guarantee of 36 weeks' work a year, it recommended a labor bureau, but controlled by the bosses. The limitation of contractors was made so loose that it amounts to nothing.

The commission showed that it was much more concerned about the inside manufacturers' than about the workers. They allowed them a 10 per cent free discharge of their employees after every year.

As a whole the commission recommended nothing for the workers but something for the bosses, as "impartial" committees do. Business men can understand only their own class. The workers will have to speak for themselves.

### Trial of 15 Youths at Lemberg Court for "High Treason" Over

LEMBERG.—(By Mail).—The trial of 15 youths, ranging in age from 18 to 22 years, charged with high treason for distributing, according to the statement of the prosecution, "illegal literature" and "carrying on illegal propaganda for the separation of Galicia from Poland" has ended. Two of those accused were sentenced from 3 to 5 years at hard labor, 6 from 10 months to one year at hard labor and seven were acquitted.

### GREEN FORGETS TEXTILE MILL WOMEN WORKERS

#### Ignores Lot of 24,609 in His Speech

By LEONA SMITH  
(Worker Correspondent.)

PASSAIC, N. J., June 13.—The American Federation of Labor is conducting a special drive to organize working women. The campaign in New Jersey found expression in a mass meeting of a few hundred people in Proctor's Roof Theater, Newark, which President Green addressed.

Strangely enough, in lauding the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to reach all working women of the state, President Green forgot entirely to mention the women textile workers, who in the state of New Jersey number not less than 24,609.

The women textile workers, who labor under such inhuman conditions that the pen fails in picturing them. Working at night, standing on their feet nine hours without a moment of rest, without even a moment off in which to eat, working in noise and dirt, working when pregnant, working with babies uncared for at home, working for \$15 a week on which to bring up their children—these women textile workers, then, not in need of the organizational efforts of the American Federation of Labor?

The same astonishing forgetfulness of a miserably exploited section of women occurs in an article in the Union Labor Messenger, the organ of the Essex Trades Council, entitled "The Woman in Our Industrial Circle."

Women textile workers apparently are not admitted to this exclusive circle even, for not a word is said of them, tho all other categories of women workers are mentioned, from brasserie workers to teachers.

Worker Correspondence from the Soviet Union.

BRITISH SEAMEN IN RUSSIA TELL WILSON TO QUIT

Brand "Have-A-Lot" as a Blackguard

By a Worker Correspondent.

NOVOROSSISK, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—At a meeting of the crews of all British ships laying in the port of Novorossisk, held in the International Seamen's Club, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by the British seamen:

"We, the seamen of British ships assembled in the International Seamen's Club at the port of Novorossisk, having heard the address on the situation in Britain, wish to lodge our protest against the reactionary policy of Havlock Wilson in bringing forward to the government the scheme whereby the strike would be declared illegal, and to withhold the payments of trade union funds by the banks for strike benefits."

"This is, in our opinion, the worst type of blackguardly strike-breaking, and therefore we call for his immediate resignation on the grounds that he is unworthy of the confidence of the members of the N. S. F. U."

"Furthermore, we wish to place on record our disgust of the action of the cowardly reformist leaders in calling off the strike, thus deserting the miners when victory was in sight, we further wish to express our admiration of the part that the miners have played throughout the strike."

"Long live the unity of the world working class!"

"Long live the struggle for emancipation!"

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at 7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Royal Ex-Favorite Seeks Redress



Mimi Zizi Lambrino, the morganatic wife of Crown Prince Carol of Roumania, has started suit in a French court to try to squeeze some of the prince's allowance out of him. She has been thrown over for a younger and prettier woman. The prince has spent the best part of his young life carousing thru the capitals of Europe. In the meantime, Roumanian and Bess, arabian peasants endure starvation under the iron rule of Dictator Averescu and the Boyar landowners so the prince and others of his idle kind can have money with which to buy pretty wives.

### BAYONNE, N. J., OIL WORKERS WIN VACATION

#### Agitation Begins for Wage Raise Demand

BAYONNE, N. J., June 13.—(FP)—"Outside agitation" has already accomplished something for the oil workers out on Constable Hook. Despite the stubborn and persistent refusal of the Vacuum Oil company, for over two years to grant its men a two weeks' vacation with pay, which it had promised them as far back as Easter, 1924, the company has receded from its position and announced such vacations for this year. Men who have worked for the company for five years will be eligible for the two weeks lay-off. Those who have worked but a year or longer will get one week.

Force Standard Oils Hand.

At the same time that the Vacuum suit changed front, the Standard likewise announced that the two weeks vacation period, hitherto merely the "privilege" of workers who had been with the company ten years, would be given to the five-year men.

This places the employees of these two companies on a par in this regard with the employees of the Tidewater Oil company, also located on the Hook. The Tidewater workers are much more belligerent than those of the other concerns and have won their demands with much greater ease.

Rockefeller Dodges Wage Demand.

Discontent is increasing among the workers, according to reports which we are receiving from inside the plants. For over two years the men of the Standard have been asking for a 10 per cent raise. But they have been referred by Coler to President Walter Teague and by him to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Junior Rockefeller ducked the demand, leaving the men right where they were two years ago. In the meantime, the growing prosperity of the oil company and general conditions have made it imperative that the wage raise be for 20 per cent rather than the previous modest demand of 10 per cent.

Meetings of the workers, under "outside" auspices, are scheduled for next month, when the first real test of strength will be made.

### Favors Texas Method of "Coddling" Them to Death With Whips

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. June 13.—The United States has drawn upon itself the accumulated scorn and contempt of the entire civilized world for its lenient attitude of "coddling the criminal," Judge Kavanaugh of Chicago said before the convention of the Minnesota Bankers' Association.

"You can't coddle the criminal without belittling in his mind, and in the mind of the public, the enormity of the crime he has committed. We pay too much attention to the reform, welfare and happiness of the law breaker."

A sub a day will help to drive capital swag.

### Studies Indian Rituals



Dr. Truman Michelson of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institute will study the rituals of the Fox Indians in the Fox Indian reservation at Tama, Iowa.

### Italian Fascists in U. S. May Lose Their American Citizenship

WASHINGTON, June 13.—(FP)—Revocation of American citizenship of Italian born members of Mussolini's fascist league in this country has been endorsed as part of next winter's legislative program in congress, by Chairman Albert Johnson of the house committee on immigration and naturalization.

He said that hearings would be granted, early in the next session, on a bill to be introduced in December, definitely providing that the taking of the fascist oath shall be held to be proof of mental reservation in swearing allegiance to the American republic.

Meanwhile, Johnson wrote a letter to Acting Commissioner Shoemaker of the federal bureau of naturalization, suggesting that action might be taken this summer to test the right of Italian-Americans to retain American citizenship after obligating themselves to absolute obedience to the dictator of the Italian state.

### Mines Go Open Shop While District Heads Fail to Aid Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 13.—Hundreds of coal miners are begging for work. Many have appealed to the district officials for help to no avail.

Over half of the mines are working on the 1917 wage scale. The mines shut down, notify the miners to move from their homes and then reopen on the open-shop basis. At Avella, Pa. the miners received a five-day eviction notice. The district officials though realizing what this situation means refuse to aid the miners fight the bosses.

A sub a day will help to drive capital swag.



(Copyright, 1924, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike, and richly, are motoring over a smooth and flawless concrete road towards a barrier of purple mountains. The boy sits next to his father, eager-eyed, alert. His father is his hero. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. Then down the other side at a good clip, with a weather eye for speed cops, whom Dad hates. As Dad drove he mused to himself. He used to be Jim Ross, teamster, then he was J. A. Arnold, oil operator, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mumping his lips. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy. They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind each one. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdugo (Executioner) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk." They go thru town after town of rectilinear blocks and whizz by "sub-divisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "base-bound" Ben Skutt. They are seeking to gain possession of some valuable oil lands for which a number of concerns are competing. Those that own the lands at first united on a proposal to agree to share alike, but soon intrigues have split the groups. A number of oil operators attempted to bribe some of the more influential ones to gain possession of the lands. Skutt enters the scene with J. Arnold Ross when the discord is at its highest point. He attempts to get the property owners to sign a lease with Ross. A number of the property owners refuse to sell, threatening to break away from the rest. At the moment when threats begin to fly thick and fast Skutt introduces J. Arnold Ross.

VI

Mr. Ross arose, slowly and gravely. He had already taken off his big overcoat, and folded it and laid it neatly on the rug beside his chair; the housewives had made note of that, and would use it in future domestic arguments. He faced them now, a portly person in a comfortable serge suit, his features serious but kindly, and speaking to them in a benevolent, almost fatherly voice. If you are troubled by the fact that he differs from you in the use of language, bear in mind that it is not the English but the south-western American language that he is using. You would need to play the oil game out in that country, in order to realize that a man may say, "I jist done it onst, and I'm a-goin' to do it again," and yet be dressed like a metropolitan banker, and have the calm assurance of a major-general commanding, and the kindly dignity of an Episcopal bishop. Said Mr. J. Arnold Ross:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I traveled over jist about half our state to get here this evenin'. I couldn't get away sooner, because my new well was a-comin' in at Lobos River, and I had to see about it. That well is now flowin' four thousand barrel, and payin' me an income of five thousand dollars a day. I got two others drillin', and I got sixteen producin' at Antelope. So, ladies and gentlemen, if I say I'm an oil man, you got to agree."

"You got a great chance here, ladies and gentlemen; but bear in mind, you can lose it all if you ain't careful. Out of all the fellers that beg you for a chance to drill your land, maybe one in twenty will be oil men; the rest will be speculators, fellers tryin' to get between you and the oil men, to get some of the money that ought by rights come to you. Even if you find one that has money, and means to drill, he'll maybe know nothin' about drillin', and have to hire out the job on contract—and then you're dependin' on a contractor that's tryin' to rush the job through, so as to get to another contract jist as quick as he can."

"But, ladies and gentlemen, I do my own drillin', and the fellers that work for me are fellers I know. I make it my business to be there and see to their work. I don't lose my tools in the hole, and spend months a-fishin'; I don't botch the cementin' off, and let water into the hole, and ruin the whole lease. And let me tell you, I'm fixed right now like no other man or company in this field. Because my Lobos River well has jist come in, I got a string of tools all ready to put to work. I can load a rig onto trucks, and have them here in a week. I've got business connections, so I can get the lumber for the derrick—such things go by friendship, in a rush like this. That's why I can guarantee to start drillin', and put up the cash to back my word. I assure you whatever the others promise to do, when it comes to the showdown, they won't be there."

"Ladies and gentlemen, it's not up to me to say how you're a-goin' to divide the royalty. But let me say this; whatever you give up, so as to get together, it'll be small compared to what you may lose by delay, and by fallin' into the hands of gamblers and crooks. Ladies and gentlemen, take it from me as an oil man, there ain't a-goin' to be many gushers here at Prospect Hill; the pressure under the ground will soon let up, and it'll be them that get their wells down first that'll get the oil. A field plays out very quick; in two or three years you'll see all these here wells on the pump—yes, even this discovery well that's got you all crazy. So, take my word for it, and don't break up this lease; take a smaller share of royalty, so you won't lose in real money. That, ladies and gentlemen, is what I had to say."

The great man stood, as if waiting to see if anyone had anything to answer; then he sat down, and there was a pause in the proceedings. His had been weighty words, and no one quite had the courage to break the spell.

At last Mr. Golightly arose. "Friends," he said, "we have been hearing common sense, from a gentleman in whom we all have confidence; and I for one admit myself convinced, and hope that we may prove ourselves a group of business people, capable of making a wise decision, in this matter which means so much to all of us." And so Mr. Golightly was started on one of his long speeches, the purport of which appeared to be that majority should rule.

"But that's just the trouble," said Mr. Sahm; "what is the majority?"

"We take a vote," said Mr. Chalm Lohker, "and we find out."

Mr. Merrilweather, the lawyer, had been consulting in whispers with his clients. "Ladies and gentlemen," he now declared, "I am authorized by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Black to say that they have been greatly impressed by what Mr. Ross has said, and they wish to make any concession necessary to harmony. They are willing to waive the point which I raised at the beginning of this discussion, and to sign the lease as it stands."

"But what does that mean?" demanded Mrs. Groarty. "Are they to get a royalty on a ninety-five foot lot?"

"Our offer is to sign the document as it stands, and the question of interpretation may be decided later."

"Oho!" said Mr. Groarty. "A fine concession that—and when we've just heard Mr. Prentice tell us that the law reads your way!"

"We agreed to sign it," said Mr. Hank, doing his best to make his voice sound pleasant.

"Oh, listen to who's talking!" cried Miss Snyp. "The gentleman that was saying, less than a half an hour ago, that we should go back to our original arrangement—the only sensible one, share and share alike, all lots equal, same as we vote." Have I quoted you correct, Mr. Hank?"

"I agreed to sign this lease," declared the ex-goldminer, stubbornly.

"And for my part," said the trained nurse, "I said it once and I'll say it again, never on this earth!"

(To be continued.)

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.  
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THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
MORITZ J. LOEB  
Editors  
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

## "Nonpartisanism"—An Aid to Injunctions

Seventy members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, all but two of them women, are serving sentences in the county jail, ranging from ten to seventy days.

The judge who sentenced them, Dennis E. Sullivan, was elected with the help of the labor unions of Chicago still under the influence of the "nonpartisan" policy—"rewarding friends and punishing enemies" by supporting candidates of the capitalist parties.

The workers who must serve their sentences in the filthy Cook county jail are class war prisoners. The judge who sentenced them is the same judge who issued the injunction they were convicted of violating by continuing to picket scab shops. Judge Sullivan has found it possible, by reason of the injunction process, to legislate, prosecute and punish.

He is carrying out the job he was elected for—aiding the bosses whose agent he is.

He is doing his job much better than are the labor union officials who supported him, because Sullivan remains true to his class while they have made it possible for him to deal out heavy jail penalties to members of the labor movement.

The members of the I. L. G. W. U. are prisoners of American capitalism, but they are also prisoners of a labor officialdom which made a united front with the enemies of the labor movement in the election.

If there is any desire on the part of leading officials of the Chicago trade union movement to undo the harm they have done, now that seventy of the most militant trade unionists in the city are jailed, they can demand the immediate release of these victims of capitalist justice and organize mass protests which will make the democrat and republican officials of Cook county, the rottenest lot of crooks, grafters and criminals that have ever held office in a country notorious for such things, understand that organized labor means what it says when it states that it will fight injunctions.

The attention of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor must be called to these cases in the most emphatic manner and the trade union movement aroused to protest and action.

It is commonplace to say that on the success of the fight against injunctions rests the fate of the labor movement, but the mass jailing of these Chicago workers shows that the statement is more than mere rhetoric.

The clear proof of the danger to the labor movement contained in the continuation of the policy of supporting capitalist politicians should give a powerful impetus to the organization of a labor party in this state. It should at least produce a united labor ticket for the next election campaign.

## Foreign Coal and Foreign Money in Great Britain

The British government is doing all it can to stimulate the importation of coal from other countries.

At the same time, as in the case of the money sent by Russian unions, it raises a hue and cry against the miners' union for accepting money from other countries.

It is now considering proceeding against the miners' union under the emergency powers act with the object of preventing any financial help from any source outside of Great Britain reaching the miners.

Coal from other countries to aid the mine owners to break the strike is covered with the Union Jack and becomes an emblem of devotion to king and country.

Money from workers in other countries to feed the striking miners and their families becomes a badge of treason.

Can anything show clearer the class nature of the British capitalist government and its determination to starve the men, and the wives and the children of the men, who do the most dangerous and arduous work in the British Isles, and drive them back to the coal pits for a wage that will give the coal owners greater profits?

The proper answer to this inhuman scheme of the British government should be a constant stream of money into England for the miners and in the event the British government attempts to carry out its threat to stop all donations, the international labor movement should declare and enforce a boycott on British trade which would either force the British government to retreat or cause such an internal crisis that the British labor movement as a whole can rally its forces back to the miners once more.

## Coolidge Not Easily Convinced

News dispatches from Washington state that President Coolidge remains calm over the Brookhart victory in Iowa against Cummins and that he does not believe the verdict of the republicans of that state can be interpreted as a repudiation of the policies of his administration.

Coolidge seems very hard to convince of facts apparent to everyone else. Even Wadsworth of New York, a stalwart in the Mellon-Coolidge camp, is striving to prevent the president endorsing his candidacy, as he considers it too much of a handicap. This is the reverse of the attitude of other senators who sought open approval of the administration before so many states had registered disapproval of its policies.

About the only way left to convince Coolidge of their disapproval is for the voters of that party to kick in the door of the White House and throw its occupant and his belongings into the street. Such action might indicate even to that Down East Yankee some slight degree of antipathy toward his regime.

Since republicans do not utilize such emphatic tactics the only alternative is for them to postpone for two years their more convincing assaults and take action at the national convention that will assemble to choose another presidential candidate. Even then the president might have some misgivings, in which case nothing further could possibly be done.

# The Calling Off of the British General Strike

By R. PALME DUTT.

LONDON, May 12, 1926. (By Mail.)

The general strike has been called off; but nothing has been settled.

This capitulation represents a betrayal which eclipses Black Friday, and the effects of which, in England, internationally, and within the working class movement are incalculable.

There was no justification, either in the situation of the struggle or in the readiness of the working class movement throughout the country, for this capitulation. The working class movement throughout the country was solid; the strikers' ranks were daily increasing; the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical workers had just been called out (under mass pressure) the Clyde engineering workers had come out unofficially a day in advance in order to force the hands of the General Assembly, adding half a million to the strikers. The sudden capitulation came as a staggering blow to the movement.

It was a collapse at the center, under government pressure. The government, thru the law courts, had just declared the illegality of the general strike, thus making every trade union official personally responsible to be prosecuted. The government has issued regulations placing an embargo on funds from abroad. There were threats of confiscating trade union funds and introducing new trade union legislation. The armed force of the government was provocatively displayed in the London streets. The reformist trade union leaders lost all nerve, and were ready to go thru any humiliation rather than face the unknown possibilities of a continuation of the struggle.

This collapse is the last stage of the old economic class struggle, as it has been fought in England and has reached its culmination in this general strike. With this general strike the trade union tradition of struggle has reached its extreme point and can go no further. The workers are now face to face with the legal and armed force

of the state. The struggle can only be carried forward as the direct political revolutionary struggle with the state.

II.

THE NEW SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 15. — (By Mail) — The bourgeoisie has followed up their advantage from the capitulation of the General Council by immediately delivering the heaviest attack on the whole position of the working class and working class organization in Britain.

The General Council by its capitulation left the working class movement leaderless. The miners were deserted; the unions instructed to make what terms they could separately; the local strike committees were left without direction. In their haste to save themselves personally from further responsibility, the General Council did not even attempt to organize a retreat of the working class. On the workers, thus left fighting in the dark, the government and employers hastened to deliver the heaviest attack.

Government Provocation.

This attack was directly led by the government. The government employed hypocritical phrases of "reconciliation" and appeals to the employers to exercise moderation. But the policy of the government was shown by its actions. On the very evening of the settlement the government issued through the country an official statement thru the "British Gazette" under the heading "No Obligations," which was a direct incitement to the employers to let loose the attack.

This direct provocation of the government to the employers was not needed. With an immediate unanimity, which showed both preparation and organization, the employers began the campaign, presented new demands to the unions, called for new agreements, refused to take men back save individually and with discrimination, demanded shacking agreements against similar strikes in future, in many cases demanded reductions in wages.

Assault State Employees.

In all this the government took the lead in regard to workers in its own employ. The following admiralty order was issued:

"Following the admiralty decision as regards men on strike, established men are not to be allowed to enter, but are to be suspended until further notice."

The following war office order was issued:

"Notice to employees at war office department establishments. Men who have returned to work, and men who have returned to work by Wednesday, May 12, will be given preference in employment irrespective of their former length of service."

"All awards under the superannuation acts are subject to the condition that discharge at a person's own desire or due to his own default forfeit all previous service."

Raid Communists.

The Home Society issued a warning that all strike pickets employing any kind of intimidation or molestation were illegal, and criminal prosecution would follow any attempts. Repression was even more intense after the "settlement" than before; and in particular wholesale raids were made on Communist Party premises throughout the country, and arrests in batches carried out. The government knew that, after the capitulation of the leaders, the resistance of the working class had still to be smashed, and that this was the most intense phase of the struggle.

Plot to Outlaw Strike.

The principal objectives of the new campaign were:

1. To prevent a recurrence of the general strike. The chief weapon to achieve this is the government's legal weapon. It is probable that new trade union legislation will be introduced. In any case the ground as regards the general strike is covered by the high court decision of Justice Astbury that a general strike is "illegal" and "no trade dispute does or can exist between the Trade Union Council and the government."

Want Shackled Unions.

2. To break the power of the trade unions in all key positions. It is here that new trade union legislation will probably endeavor to diminish the strike rights of the unions. The employers in the new agreements have endeavored to secure exemption from

strike participation or even from union membership of employees in key positions or "position of trust" e. g. railway supervisory grades, printing foremen etc. Some employers (particularly in Scotland) have endeavored completely to break the unions and establish a non-union basis; but this has been discouraged by the bourgeoisie and the majority of the bourgeoisie (as the Federation of British Industries) who know too well the police value to themselves of duly legal and shackled trade unions.

The government hopes to break the power of the trade unions, and then to maintain them with the assistance of the Thomas etc., whose only maintenance of their positions now depends on direct government protection and assistance to chain the workers.

3. To break the nerve of working class resistance by victimizing all militant workers, and driving them from the factories.

The Traitors' Agreement.

The railway agreement, signed on May 14 by the three railway Trade Unions and the railway companies, is the clearest demonstration of the new policy. The agreement lays down:

(1) Reinstatement, "as soon as work can be found."

(2) Admission by the unions that the strike was "a wrongful act" and admission of the companies' "legal right to claim damages from strikers and others responsible."

(3) "The unions undertake

(a) not again to instruct their members to strike without previous negotiation with the companies;

(b) to give no support of any kind to their members who take any unauthorized action;

(c) not to encourage supervisory employees in the special class to take part in any strike."

(4) Transfers of reinstated strikers may take place, though without reduction of wages.

(5) "The settlement shall not extend to persons guilty of violence or intimidation."

Thomas & Co. Sign.

This humiliating slavery agreement, completing the betrayal and abandonment of the workers to the mercy of

the employers, the desertion of the militant workers who had fought for the strike, and the surrender of all rights of a working class fight, was signed by Thomas, Cramp, Bromley and Walkden. Thomas declared it an "eminently satisfactory" agreement. Certainly it would be a "satisfactory" agreement from his point of view: since it would save him from the trouble of further questions of a general strike or rank and file demands for action, which could in future be referred, first, to the companies to deal with, and second, to the police.

Workers Resist.

But the spirit of resistance in the working class was intense. All over the country the workers rose against the general council's betrayal and to meet the new attack. The intensity of the struggle is shown by the fact that on May 18 Thomas had to admit in the house of commons that there were 100,000 more workers out on the day after the "settlement" than there had been before. The "settlement" had indeed settled nothing.

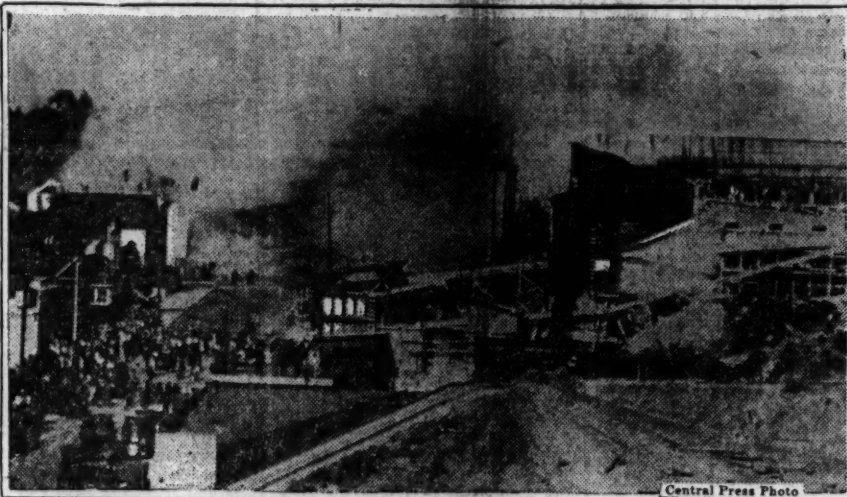
Strikers mass meetings at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Doncaster, Sheffield, Cardiff, Hull, Portsmouth, Southampton etc. declared for the continuation of the strike and resistance to the new attack.

Mass Demonstrations.

Demonstrations took place all over the country against the betrayal. At Manchester the demonstration numbered 30,000. In Glasgow processions went thru the streets with posters, "Down with Thomas". At Poplar in East London hostile crowds gathered outside the trade union offices. Mounted and foot police charged them with batons, and there were forty injured. At Hatfield, near Doncaster, hostile demonstrations were broken up by the police, and eighty arrested.

The general council's abdication has left the workers without central leadership. The Communist Party has issued a call for a national conference of local strike committees. The urgent necessity is to rally the working class forces, and establish a new central leadership to carry on the struggle. The issue of this will be determined in the next few days.

## Ewing Field Fire Threatens San Francisco



The greatest fire in San Francisco since the historic disaster of 1906, was the Ewing field fire which threatened to destroy a good part of San Francisco. The wooden stands and bleachers at Ewing Field burned very briskly and burning embers carried by high winds caused many fires. This photograph shows but a part of the fire at Ewing Field.

## The Sesqui Centennial Edition of Simons' "Social Forces in American History"

A REVIEW BY H. M. WICKS.

*Social Forces in American History*, by A. M. Simons. International Publishers, New York, Price, \$1.60.

It is quite appropriate that when the patriots of the nation are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, there should be published a new edition of what is thus far, in spite of its shortcomings, the best attempt of an American writer to explain American history upon the basis of the class struggle.

Simons' "Social Forces in American History," has been out of print for some years and many of those who have become revolutionists within the last decade are not familiar with its contents, although it had considerable vogue a few years back among those who are today the older revolutionists in America.

Far Surpasses Oneal.

WRITTEN by a former prominent member of the socialist party, who was at best but a very poor social democrat, there are many defects in the book that heretofore the fate of Simons as a renegade socialist and jingo supporter of the war, his frequent releases into hero worship display a lack of Marxian comprehension, but in this respect he is not half so bad as James Oneal, whose wretchedly compiled book, "The Workers in American History," is good for nothing except to reveal the mental bankruptcy of that Bolshevik baiting satellite of Morris Hillquit and Abe Cahan.

The contrast between the work of Simons and Oneal is clearly shown in their analysis of the forces that organized the American revolution against England.

Oneal tries to belittle the admirable revolutionary "committees of correspondence" set up by Sam Adams of Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, and other revolutionists, and he sneeringly refers to them as "adventurers, politicians and poor farmers."

Oneal becomes indignant at the ungentlemanly conduct of these revolutionists who were so inconsiderate of the Tories as to throw stones at them and occasionally ride the dignified gentlemen on fence rails, and who boycotted as public enemies merchants who opposed them. He devotes a half page to the trials and tribulations of a certain lieutenant governor of Massachusetts who "became disgusted with these rioters" (his name for revolutionists). It seems the eminent statesman, like Oneal, was a profound historian and "the rioters" gutted the house and "destroyed nearly everything of value, including some records and rare documents of great value to historians."

While the so-called socialist author has only scurrilous epithets for Sam Adams, he sheds crocodile tears for the lieutenant governor and says: "He was a pathetic figure when he entered court next day with tears in his eyes and clothed in garments, part of which he was compelled to borrow."

While Simons, like Oneal, could not properly appreciate the role of the

"committees of correspondence" as the general staff of the American revolution, and indulges in stupid twaddle to the effect that the revolution was started and maintained thru methods of mob violence and terrorism, such as civilized war hardly tolerates today," (this was written before Wilson's war to make the world safe for democracy, which Simons supported), there are parts that distinguish him from the ordinary historians and that make his book the only one of its kind thus far published in this country.

For instance, on Page 75, we find a very commendable explanation of the consciousness and determination of the revolutionists:

"When the statement is made that only a minority of the population were revolutionists, the question naturally arises as to how this minority was able to win out. The answer is found in the fact that the revolutionists were much more active, efficient, cohesive, and belligerent, more conscious of their aims and more determined in their pursuit than any other portion of society. This is an invariable characteristic of a rising social class. The capitalist class was then the coming class. It was the class to whom the future belonged. It was the class whose victory was essential to progress."

Certainly here is historical justification for any methods that might have been employed, in spite of sentimental yearnings for more "civilized" methods of fighting.

THE best part of Simons' book, and the part which indicates more

## What Is the Farmer-Labor Movement?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Third Article.

THE struggle which takes place in the farmer-labor clubs and in the trade unions supporting the party in Minnesota shows clearly the clarifying process which is going on in the ranks of the party.

On the major issue around which these struggles arise—carrying out the decision of the convention in favor of Magnus Johnson as the party candidate—a sharp division takes place.

Workers and farmers are for Magnus Johnson.

Professional politicians, middle-class elements, reactionary labor officials, support Davis—the lawyer.

THE farmer-labor clubs, especially, have become battlegrounds on which the fight for organizational loyalty and discipline is waged.

A good gauge of the progress that the party is making in consciousness of the fact that it must become a class instrument is in the attitude towards the Communist members of the clubs.

In this connection it should be remembered that a most unprincipled and well-organized campaign against the Communist Party has been carried on in Minnesota for the last two years. The campaign resulted in the expulsion of a number of Communists from central bodies and labor unions and their isolation from the farmer-labor movement.

THE mass of farmers and workers were frightened by the campaign, although they took no part in it.

But in the farmer-labor clubs and the local unions they now find Communists supporting Johnson, while the same elements which were the loudest in their denunciation of the Communists are either supporting the republican, Leach, or disavowing the convention decision and supporting Davis.

What is the result?

careful investigation on his part, is that dealing with the temporary decline of the planters of the South, before the tremendous impetus given cotton raising after the invention and use of the cotton gin. That part alone justifies the new edition of the book, making it available to younger workers who are unfamiliar with it. It is also valuable because it is a phase of American history that has been much neglected by all historians.

There is also much valuable material gleaned from other historians, especially in that part of the work dealing with the Jacksonian period, the Simons again revealed his lack of Marxian training by his inability to perceive the first political alignments based upon the dim class lines of Jackson's time.

The International Publishers deserve credit for their new edition if for no other reason than to give workers something in the way of American history that is an improvement over the appalling drivel of Oneal.

Let us take a concrete case. One of the Minneapolis farmer-labor clubs where the Davis forces are quite strong, a recent meeting was spent in vilifying, misrepresenting and demanding the expulsion of the Communist members. Those who took part in the attack were all supporters of Davis—ex-Davis' agents, perennial candidates for office, etc.

The rank and file members present were thoroughly disgusted with the Davisites and the state secretary of the farmer-labor association, himself a farmer, who was present, stated after the meeting that action would have to be taken to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings.

This is what is meant by my statement that clarification is taking place not so much by theoretical discussion as by the facts of the struggle.

THE foes of the Communists, who are also foes of a genuine farmer-labor party, cannot make their case before the rank and file.

They try to raise the smoke screen of the "red menace," but some farmer or worker always penetrates it with the question:

"Why do you denounce the Communists, who obey the convention decision when you are working against the convention's candidate?"

The question is unanswerable. If the elements opposed to Johnson as the candidate of the party could have secured a farmer or worker for their standard-bearer their case would have been stronger.

But they chose a wealthy lawyer and Johnson, whatever his other faults may be, is a farmer.

Lawyers are not popular in Minnesota among the farmers or with the workers. The possibility of their having secret connections with the railroads, steel trust, elevator and flour milling interests is too well known. (To be continued.)

## Siguranza Chief is Law in Roumania

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 13. —All participating in the workers' and peasants' bloc conference at Turn-Severin were arrested and kept one day in jail by the police. When several, that had been seized, protested against the illegal arrest by the police, the chief of the Siguranza declared cynically, "I am the law! I interpret it as I like."

U. S. Agents Made "Promises."

NEW YORK, June 9.—Two internal revenue agents are under arrest today charged with promising Clifford W. Smith, Rockland, Me., millionaire, to reduce his excess income taxes \$100,000 and with accepting a bribe of \$17,500.

The men, Victor H. Bergholz and Joseph M. Sattler, were arraigned before Commissioner Cotter and held in \$6,000 bail each.